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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : G10L 5/04		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 95/04988 (43) International Publication Date: 16 February 1995 (16.02.95)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB94/01688 (22) International Filing Date: 1 August 1994 (01.08.94)		(74) Agent: LENG, Francis, Edward; BT Group Legal Services, Intellectual Property Dept., 13th floor, 151 Gower Street, London WC1E 6BA (GB).	
(30) Priority Data: 93306219.2 4 August 1993 (04.08.93) (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: EP GB et al.		(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).	
(60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US 08/166,998 (CIP) Filed on 16 December 1993 (16.12.93)		Published <i>With international search report. With amended claims.</i>	
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY [GB/GB]; 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ (GB).			
(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): BREEN, Andrew, Paul [GB/GB]; 26 Emleigh Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5LU (GB).			

(54) Title: **SYNTHESISING SPEECH BY CONVERTING PHONEMES TO DIGITAL WAVEFORMS**

(57) Abstract

This invention relates to the generation of synthetic speech and specifically to the production of a digital waveform from a text in phonemes. The invention uses a linked database which comprises an extended text in phonemes and its equivalent in the form of a digital waveform. The two portions of the database are linked by a parameter which establishes equivalent points in both the phoneme text and the digital waveform. The input text (in phonemes) is analyzed to locate matching portion in the phoneme portion of the database. This matching utilises exact equivalence of phonemes where this is possible; otherwise relation between phonemes is utilised. The selection process identifies input phonemes in context whereby improved conversions are obtained. Having analyzed the input text into matching strings in the input form of the database beginning and ending parameters for the sections are established. The output text is produced by abutting sections of the digital waveform and defined by the beginning and ending parameters.

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Synthesising speech by converting phonemes to digital waveforms.

This invention relates to synthetic speech and more particularly to a method of synthesising a digital waveform from signals representing phonemes.

5 There are many circumstances, eg. in telephone systems, where it is convenient to use synthesised speech. In some applications the starting point is an electronic representation of conventional typography, eg. a disk produced by a word processor. Many stages of processing are
10 needed to produce synthesised speech from such a starting point but, as a preliminary part of the processing, it is usual to convert the conventional text into a phonetic text. In this specification the signals representing such a phonetic text will be called "phonemes". Thus this invention
15 addresses the problem of converting the signals representing phonemes into a digital waveform. It will be appreciated that the digital waveforms are commonplace in audio technology and digital-to-analogue converters and loud speakers are well known devices which enable digital
20 waveforms to be converted into acoustic waveforms.

Many processes for converting phonemes into digital waveforms have been proposed and it is conventional to do this by means of a linked database comprising a large number of entries, each having an access portion defined in phonemes
25 and an output portion containing the digital waveform corresponding to the access phonemes. Clearly all the phonemes should be represented in the access portions but it is also known to incorporate strings of phonemes in addition. However, existing systems only take into account the phoneme
30 strings contained in the access portions and do not further take into account the context of the strings.

This invention, which is defined in the claims, uses a linked database to convert strings of phonemes into digital waveform but it also takes into account the context of the
35 selected phoneme strings. The invention also comprises a

novel form of database which facilitates the taking into account of the context and the invention also includes the method whereby the preferred database strings are selected from alternatives stored therein.

5 A preferred embodiment of the invention will now be described by way of example.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This general description is intended to identify some of the important integers of a preferred embodiment of the 10 invention. Each of these integers will be described in greater detail after this general description.

The method of the invention converts input signals representing a text expressed in phonemes into a digital waveform which is ultimately converted into an acoustic wave. 15 Before its conversion, the initial digital waveform may be further processed in accordance with methods which will be familiar to persons skilled in the art.

The phoneme set used in the preferred embodiment conform to the SAMP-PA (Speech Assessment Methodologies - 20 Phonetic Alphabet) simple set number 6. It is to be understood that the method of the invention is carried out in electronic equipment and the phonemes are provided in the form of signals so that the method corresponds to the converting of an input waveform into an output waveform.

25 The preferred embodiment of the invention converts waveform representing strings of one, two or three phonemes into digital waveform but it always operates on strings of five phonemes so that at least one preceding and at least one following phoneme is taken into account. This has the effect 30 that, when alternative strings of five phonemes are available, the "best" context is selected.

It has just been explained that this invention makes particular use of a string of five phonemes and this string will hereinafter be called a "context window" and the five 35 phonemes which constitute the "context window" will be identified as P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5 in sequence.

It is a key feature of this invention that a "data context window" being five consecutive phonemes from the input signal is matched with an "access context window" being a sequence of five consecutive phonemes contained in the database.

5 The prior art includes techniques in which variable length strings are converted into digital waveform. However, the context of the selected strings is not taken into account. Each phoneme comprised in a selected string is, of course, in context with all the other phonemes of the string
10 but the context of the string as a whole is not taken into account. This invention not only takes into account the contexts within the selected string but it also selects a best matching string from the strings available in the database. This specification will now describe important
15 integers of preferred embodiment namely:-

- (i) the definition of "best" as used in the selections;
- (ii) the configuration of the database which stores the signal representations of the data context
20 windows together with their corresponding digital wave forms;
- (iii) the method of selection for (ii) using (i); and
- (iv) picking one of the various alternatives
25 provided by (iii).

DEFINITION OF "BEST"

This invention selects from alternative context windows on the basis of a "best" match between the input context window and the various stored context windows. Since
30 there are many, e.g. 10^8 or 10^{10} possible contexts windows (of 5 phonemes each) it is not possible to store all of them, i.e. the database will lack some of the possible context windows. If all possible context windows were stored it would not be necessary to define a "best" match since an
35 exact correspondence would always be available. However, each individual phoneme should be included in the database

and it is always possible to achieve an exact match for at least one phoneme, in the preferred embodiment it is always possible to match exactly P3 of the data context window with P3 of the stored context window but, in general, further 5 exact matches may not be possible.

This invention defines a correlation parameter between two phonemes as follows. Corresponding to each phoneme there is a type-vector which consists of an ordered list of coefficients. Each of these co-efficients represents a feature 10 of its phoneme, e.g. whether its phoneme is voiced or unvoiced or whether or not its phoneme is a sibilant, a plosive or a labil. It is also desirable to include locational features, eg whether or not the phoneme is in a stressed or unstressed syllable. Thus the type vector 15 uniquely characterises its phoneme and two phonemes can be compared by comparing their type-vectors co-efficient by co-efficient; e.g. by using an exclusive-or gate (which is sometimes called an equivalence gate). The number of matchings is one way of defining the correlation parameter. 20 If desired this can be converted to a percentage by dividing by the maximum possible value of the parameter and multiplying by 100.

(As an alternative, a mis-match parameter can be defined e.g. by counting the number of discrepancies in the 25 two type vectors. It will be appreciated that selecting an "best" match is equivalent to selecting a lowest mis-match.)

The primary definition relates to the correlation parameter of a pair of phonemes. The correlation parameter of a string is obtained by summing or averaging the 30 parameters of the corresponding pairs in the two strings. Weighted averages can be utilised where appropriate.

DATABASE

In the preferred embodiment, the database is based on an extended passage of the selected language, eg English 35 (although the information content of the passage is not important). A suitable passage lasts about two or three

minutes and it contains about 1000-1500 phonemes. The precise nature of the extended passage is not particularly important although it must contain every phoneme and it should contain every phoneme in a variety of contexts.

5 The extended passage can be stored in two different formats. First the extended passage can be expressed in phonemes to provide the access section of a linked database. More specifically, the phonemes representing the extended passage are divided into context windows each of which 10 contains 5 phonemes. The method of the invention comprises obtaining best matches for the data context windows with the stored context windows just identified.

The extended passage can also be provided in the form of a digitised wave form. As would be expected, this is 15 achieved by having a reader or reciter speak the extended passage into a microphone so as to make a digital recording using well established technology. Any point in the digital recording can be defined by a parameter, e.g. by the time from the start. Analysing the recording establishes values 20 for the time-parameter corresponding to the break between each pair of phonemes in the equivalent text. This arrangement permits phoneme-to-waveform conversion for any included string by establishing the starting value of the time-parameter corresponding to the first phoneme of the 25 string and the finishing value for the time-parameter corresponding to the last phoneme of the string and retrieving the equivalent portion of database, ie the specified digital waveform. Specifically a conversion for any string of one, two or three phonemes can be achieved.

30 The important requirement is to select the best portion of the extended text for the conversion.

It has already been mentioned that the phoneme version of the extended text is stored in the form of context windows each of five phonemes. This is most suitably achieved by 35 storing the phonemes in a tree which has three hierarchical levels.

The first level of the hierarchy is defined by phoneme

P3 of each window. The effect is that every phoneme gives direct access to a subset of the context windows ie. the totality of context windows is divided into subsets and each subset has the same value of P3.

5 The next level of the tree is defined by phonemes P2 and P4 and, since this selection is made from the subsets defined above, the effect is that the totality of context windows is further divided into smaller subsets each of which is defined by having phonemes P2, P3 and P4 in common.
10 (There are approximately half a million subsets but most of them will be empty because the relevant sequence P2, P3, P4 does not occur in the extended text). Empty subsets are not recorded at all so that the database remains of manageable size. Nevertheless it is true that for each triple sequence
15 P2, P3, P4 which occurs in the extended text there will be a subset recorded in the second level of the database under P2, P4 which level will also have been indexed at the first level under P3.

Finally the second level gives access to a third level
20 which contains subsets having P2, P3 and P4 as exact matches and it contains all the values of P1 and P5 corresponding to these triples. Best matches for data P1 and P5 are selected. This selection completely identifies one of the context windows contained in the extended text and it provides access
25 to time-parameters of said window. Specifically it provides start and finish time-parameters for up to four different strings as follows:-

- (a) P3 by itself;
- (b) the pair of phonemes P2 + P3;
- 30 (c) the pair of phonemes P3 + P4; and
- (d) the triple consisting of the phonemes P2 + P3 + P4.

In the first instance, the database provides beginning and ending values of the time-parameter corresponding to each
35 one of the selected strings (a) - (d). As explained above, the time-parameter defines the relevant portion of a digital wave form so that the equivalent wave form is selected.

It should be noted that item (d) will be offered if it is contained in the database; in this case items (a), (b), and (c) are all embedded in the selected (d) and they are, therefore, available as alternatives. If item (d) is not 5 contained in the database then, clearly, this option cannot be offered.

Even if item (d) is missing from the database, then items (b) and/or (c) may still be present in the database. When both of these options are offered they will usually 10 arise from different parts of the database because item (d) is missing. Therefore, depending on the content of the database, the selection will offer (b) alone, or (c) alone, or both (b) and (c). Thus the selection may provide a choice and in any case item (a) is available because it is embedded 15 in the pair.

Finally, even if (b), (c) and (d) are all absent from the database, item (a) will always be present and thus "best match" will be offered for the single phoneme and this will be the only possibility which is offered.

20 It will be apparent that items (b), (c) and (d) imply that strings will overlap. Thus whenever item (c) is selected for any phoneme then item (b) must be available for the next phoneme. If nothing better offered, then the same part of the database will meet the requirements of (c) for 25 the earlier phoneme and (b) for the later but because different correlations are involved better choices may be selected. It will also be apparent that whenever item (d) is available item (c) will be available for the previous phoneme and, in addition, item (b) will be available for the 30 following phoneme. In other words, some of the strings will overlap, ie there will be alternatives for some phonemes such that the same phoneme occurs in different places in different strings. This aspect of the invention is described in greater detail below.

35 It has been emphasised that the preferred embodiment is based on a context window which is five phonemes long. However the full string of five phonemes is never selected.

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Even if, fortuitously, the input text contains a string of five found in the database only the triple string P2, P3, P4 will be used. This emphasises that the important feature of the invention is the selection of a string from a context, 5 and, therefore, the invention selects the "best" context window of five phonemes and only uses a portion thereof in order to ensure that all selected strings are based upon a context.

SELECTION OF "BEST" WINDOW

10 The analysis of the text into phonemes contained in the database is carried out phoneme by phoneme, but each phoneme is utilised in its context window. The next part of the description will be based upon the selection procedure for one of the data phonemes it being understood that the 15 same procedure is used for each of the data phonemes.

The selected data phoneme is not utilised in isolation but as part of its context window. More precisely the selected data phoneme becomes phoneme P3 of a data window with its two predecessors and two successors being selected 20 to provide the five phonemes of the relevant context window. The database described above is searched for this context window; since it is unlikely that the exact window will be located, the search is for the best fitting of the stored context windows.

25 The first step of the search involves accessing the tree described above using phoneme P3 as the indexing element. As explained above this gives immediate access to a subset of the stored context windows. More specifically, accessing level one by phoneme P3 gives access to a list of 30 phoneme pairs which correspond to possible values of P2 and P4 of the data context-window. The best pair is selected according to the following four criteria.

First criterion Fortuitously, it may happen that one pair in the sub-set gives an exact match for data P2 and P4. 35 When this happens that pair is selected and the search immediately proceeds to level 3. This outcome is unlikely

because, as explained in greater detail above, the string P2, P3, P4 may not be contained in the extended passage.

Second criterion. In the absence of a triple match a left pair will be selected if it occurs. The left-hand match 5 is selected when an exact match for P2 is found and, if alternatives offer, the P4 which has the highest correlation parameter will be selected to give access to level 3 of the tree.

The third criterion is similar to the second except 10 that it is a right-hand pair depending upon an exact match being discovered for P4. In this case access to level 3 is given by the P2 value which provides the highest correlation parameter.

Criterion four occurs when there is no match for 15 either P2 or P3 in which case the pair P2, P4 with the highest average correlation parameter is selected as the basis of access to level 3.

It will be noted that if criterion 1 succeeds, then it will be possible to take as alternatives a left-hand pair, a 20 right-hand pair and a single value in accordance with criterion 2, 3 and 4.

Even if criterion 1 fails, it is still possible that a left-hand pair will be found by criterion 2 and it is even possible that, simultaneously, a right-hand pair will be 25 found by criterion 3. However because criterion 1 has failed they will be selected from different parts of the database and they will give access to different parts of the tree at level 3.

Finally criterion 4 will only be accepted when 30 criterion 1, 2 and 3 have all failed and it follows that the phoneme P3 cannot be found in triples or pairings when used in other context windows.

Thus, when criterion 1 or 4 are utilised there will only be access to one portion of the tree at the third level 35 but it is possible, when criterion 2 and 3 are used that there will be access to two different parts of the third level.

We have now described how the selection of a context window gives rise to either one or two areas of the third level of the tree. In each case the third level may contain several pairings for phonemes 1 and 5 of the data context 5 window. The pair with the best average correlation parameter is selected as the context window in the access portion of the database. As explained above this context window is converted to digital wave form using the time-parameter.

To re-emphasise; where criterion 1 is used only one 10 context window is selected but it gives rise to four possibilities, namely time-parameter ranges for: -

- (i) the triple P2 + P3 + P4;
- (ii) the left-hand pair P2 + P3;
- (iii) the right-hand pair P3 + P4, and;
- 15 (iv) the single P3 by itself.

When criterion 2 operates, this provides time-parameter ranges only for the left-hand pair P2 + P3 and for a single P3 by itself. When criterion 3 operates similar considerations apply but the parameter ranges are for the 20 right-hand pair P2 + P3 and for the single P4. If both criterion operate this offers two choices for the single P3 and only the one with the higher correlation parameter for P1 + P5 is selected.

Finally when criterion 4 operates there only one 25 possibility namely the phoneme P3 by itself.

The description given above explains how conversions are provided for each phoneme of an input text. Sometimes the method provides a conversion for only a single phoneme and, in this case, no alternatives are offered. In some 30 cases the method provides conversion for strings of two or three adjacent phonemes and, in these circumstances, the conversion provides alternatives for at least one phoneme. In order to complete the selection, it is necessary to reduce the number of alternatives to one. The preferred method of 35 achieving this reduction will now be explained.

The preferred method of making the reduction is carried out by processing a short segment of input text, eg.

a segment which begins and ends with a silence. Provided it is not too long a sentence constitutes a suitable segment. If a sentence is very long, e.g. more than thirty words, it usually contains one or more embedded silences, eg between 5 clauses or other sub-units. In the case of long sentences such sub-units are suitable for use as the segments.

The processing of a segment to reduce each set of alternatives to one will now be described. As mentioned, no alternative will be offered for some of the phonemes and, 10 therefore, no selection is required for these phonemes. Alternatives will be available for the other phonemes and the selection is made so as to produce a "best" result for the segment as a whole. This may involve making a locally "less good" selection at one point in the segment in order to 15 obtain "better" selection elsewhere in the segment. The criteria of "better" include:-

- (i) taking longer strings rather than shorter strings, and
- (ii) selecting from strings which overlap rather 20 than from strings which merely abut.

The rejection of unwanted alternatives produces a position in which each phoneme has one, and only one, conversion. In other words the input text will have been divided into sub-strings of 1, 2 or 3 phonemes matching the 25 database and the beginning and ending values for the selected streams will therefore be established. The output portion of the database takes the form of a digitised waveform and the parameters which have been established define segments of this waveform. Therefore the designated segments are 30 selected and abutted to produce the digital waveform corresponding to the input text. This completes the requirement of the invention.

Having obtained a digital waveform this can be provided as audible output using conventional digital to 35 analogu conversion techniqu s and conventional loudspeakers. If desired, the primary digital waveform can be enhanced

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using techniques known to those skilled in the art.

The invention will be further described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

5 Figure 1 illustrates diagrammatically a speech engine in accordance with the invention; and

Figure 2 shows a speech engine as illustrated in Figure 1 attached to a telephone network.

As shown in Figure 1 the speech engine according to 10 the invention comprises primary processor 11 which is adapted to accept text in graphemes and to produce therefrom an equivalent text in phonemes. This text is passed to converter 12 which is operatively associated with a database 13 in accordance with the invention. Converter 12 matches 15 segments of the phoneme text with segments stored in the access portion of database 13. Thus segments of digital waveform are retrieved and these are assembled into extended portions of digital waveform corresponding to extended portions of the original input.

20 These extended portions of digital waveform are passed to waveform processor 14 where they are subjected to further processing in order to produce a smooth output. Finally the digital output is converted into an analogue waveform which is provided at output port 15 for onward transmission.

25 As shown in Figure 1 the speech engine is connected to receive its input from an external database 16 which holds texts in conventional orthography. External database 16 is conveniently operated by keyboard 17 to select a text stored in database 16. This text is provided into the primary 30 converter 11 and it appears at the output port 15 as an analogue waveform.

Figure 2 shows a speech engine as illustrated in Figure 1 attached to a public access telephone network. As shown in Figure 2, a conventional speech telephone 20 is 35 connected to a station 22 via a switched access network 21. Station 22 includes a speech engine as shown in Figure 1 and the output port 15 is connected to the network so that the

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information available in the external database 16 can be provided, as an analogue acoustic waveform, to the telephone 20.

If desired the keypad (used for dialling) of the 5 telephone 20 can be used as the keyboard 17 of the external database 16 (in which case the external database 16 preferably contains instructions which can be read by the speech engine). A simpler technical arrangement provides a human operator at the station 20 and the human operator 10 actuates the keyboard 17 in accordance with instructions received over the network 21. When the operator has selected a portion of text this is read by the speech engine and further participation by the operator is unnecessary. Thus the operator is freed to assist with further enquiries and 15 the use of a speech engine enhances the efficiency of the operation.

It will be appreciated that there are many other applications for a speech engine according to the invention, e.g. it is suitable for connection to a public address 20 system.

CLAIMS

1. A method of converting an input signal into an output signal, wherein said input signal represents a text in phonemes and said output signal is a digital waveform
5 convertible into an acoustic waveform corresponding to the input text, wherein said method comprises:-

(a) dividing said input signal into abutting segments each of which is stored in the access section of a linked database,
10 (b) for each segment identified in step (a) retrieving a segment of digital waveform from the output section of the database, said output segment being that which is linked to the input segment, and
(c) concatenating the digital segments retrieved in
15 step (b), said segments being kept in the same order as the equivalent input segments,
whereby the concatenated digital signal is a waveform corresponding to the input signal, characterised in that the output section of the database contains an extended digital
20 waveform having a location parameter for identifying any point therein whereby the establishment of beginning and ending location parameters defines a portion of said extended digital waveform, and step (a) comprises establishing beginning and ending location parameters for segments of the
25 input signal and step (c) comprises utilising the parameters established in (a) for retrieving a portion of stored digital waveform.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein step (a) comprises comparing windows of input signal with windows of
30 the input section of the database to establish a closest match for the input signal.

3. A method according to claim 2, wherein each window has a length equivalent to 5 phonemes.

4. A method according to claim 3, in which the input section of the database is organised into three hierarchical levels; namely

(i) a top level containing single phonemes
5 corresponding to the central phoneme of a window;

(ii) a second level which contains the equivalents of the second and fourth phonemes of a window; and

(iii) a lowest level which contains the equivalents of the first and fifth phonemes of the window, whereby
10 identification of a portion of the lowest level identifies a stored window of phonemes;

and the matching comprises selecting an exact match for the central phoneme of the input window from the first level of the hierarchy, selecting a best match for phonemes
15 2 and 4 from the second level of the hierarchy corresponding to the selected portion of the top level of the hierarchy and, finally, selecting from the bottom level of the hierarchy the best match for phonemes 1 and 5 from that portion of the bottom level which corresponds to the
20 selection in the second level of the hierarchy.

5. A database for use as a component of a speech engine said database having an output section containing an extended and an access section containing signals representing said extended digital waveform in phonemes, said database having
25 a common address parameter identifying common points in both sections whereby the identification of a segment in the access section establishes beginning and ending values for the parameter and hence identifies the corresponding segment of the digital waveform.

30 6. A database according to Claim 5 in which the access portion contains windows of 5 phoneme length said access section having a hierarchical higher level accessed by the centre phoneme of a window to identify the second and fourth phonemes of a window whereby entries in the higher
35 hierarchical level are equivalent to strings of 3 phonemes

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and said access portion also comprises a lower hierarchical level accessed by a string of 3 phonemes to identify the first and fifth phonemes whereby entries in the lower hierarchical level are equivalent to strings of 5 phonemes.

5

7. A speech engine which comprises a primary processor (11) for converting a text in graphemes into an equivalent text in phonemes and a converter (12) for converting said text in phonemes into a digital waveform, characterised in 10 that the converter (12) includes a database (13) according to either Claim 5 or Claim 6.

8. A telephone network which includes a speech engine according to Claim 7, said speech engine being connected to the network for the transmission of the output of the speech 15 engine to a remote location.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau
on 04 January 1995 (04.01.95);
original claims 1 and 5 amended;

new claims 9 and 10 added; remaining claims unchanged (3 pages)]

1. A method of converting an input signal into an output signal, wherein said input signal represents a text in phonemes and said output signal is a digital waveform convertible into an acoustic waveform corresponding to said text, wherein said method comprises:-
 - (a) dividing said input signal into segments each of which is stored in the access section of a linked database,
 - 10 (b) for each segment identified in step (a) retrieving a segment of digital waveform from the output section of the database, said output segment being that which is linked to the input segment, and
 - (c) joining the digital segments retrieved in step 15 (b), said segments being kept in the same order as the equivalent input segments,whereby the resulting digital signal is a waveform corresponding to the input signal, characterised in that the output section of the database contains an extended digital waveform having a location parameter for identifying any point therein whereby the establishment of beginning and ending location parameters defines a portion of said extended digital waveform, and step (a) comprises establishing beginning and ending location parameters for segments of the 20 input signal and step (c) comprises utilising the parameters established in (a) for retrieving a portion of stored digital waveform.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein step (a) comprises comparing windows of input signal with windows of 30 the input section of the database to establish a closest match for the input signal.
3. A method according to claim 2, wherein each window has a length equivalent to 5 phonemes.

4. A method according to claim 3, in which the input section of the database is organised into three hierarchical levels; namely

(i) a top level containing single phonemes
5 corresponding to the central phoneme of a window;

(ii) a second level which contains the equivalents of the second and fourth phonemes of a window; and

10 (iii) a lowest level which contains the equivalents of the first and fifth phonemes of the window, whereby identification of a portion of the lowest level identifies a stored window of phonemes;

15 and the matching comprises selecting an exact match for the central phoneme of the input window from the first level of the hierarchy, selecting a best match for phonemes 2 and 4 from the second level of the hierarchy corresponding to the selected portion of the top level of the hierarchy and, finally, selecting from the bottom level of the hierarchy the best match for phonemes 1 and 5 from that portion of the bottom level which corresponds to the 20 selection in the second level of the hierarchy.

5. A database for use as a component of a speech engine said database having an output section containing an extended digital waveform and an access section containing signals representing said extended digital waveform in phonemes, said 25 database having a common address parameter identifying common points in both sections whereby the identification of a segment in the access section establishes beginning and ending values for the parameter and hence identifies the corresponding segment of the digital waveform.

30 6. A database according to Claim 5 in which the access portion contains windows of 5 phoneme length said access section having a hierarchical higher level accessed by the centre phoneme of a window to identify the second and fourth phonemes of a window whereby entries in the higher 35 hierarchical level are equivalent to strings of 3 phonemes

and said access portion also comprises a lower hierarchical level accessed by a string of 3 phonemes to identify the first and fifth phonemes whereby entries in the lower hierarchical level are equivalent to strings of 5 phonemes.

5

7. A speech engine which comprises a primary processor (11) for converting a text in graphemes into an equivalent text in phonemes and a converter (12) for converting said text in phonemes into a digital waveform, characterised in 10 that the converter (12) includes a database (13) according to either Claim 5 or Claim 6.

8. A telephone network which includes a speech engine according to Claim 7, said speech engine being connected to the network for the transmission of the output of the speech 15 engine to a remote location.

9. A method of converting an input signal into an output signal, wherein said input signal represents a text in phonemes and said output signal is a digital waveform convertible into an acoustic waveform corresponding to said 20 text, wherein said method makes use of a two-part database having an access section based on strings of phonemes and an output section containing digital waveforms corresponding to the linked access sections, wherein said method comprises matching a segment of said input signal to select the best 25 match of strings contained in the access section said best match including an exact match for at least one internal phoneme and discarding at least the first and last phonemes of said best match to identify a shorter string of phonemes which is an exact match for a portion of said input signal.

30 10. A method according to Claim 9, which method includes forming a best match for a window of five phonemes of said input signal discarding at least the first and last phonemes of said best match to identify an exact match for a string of one, two or three phonemes.

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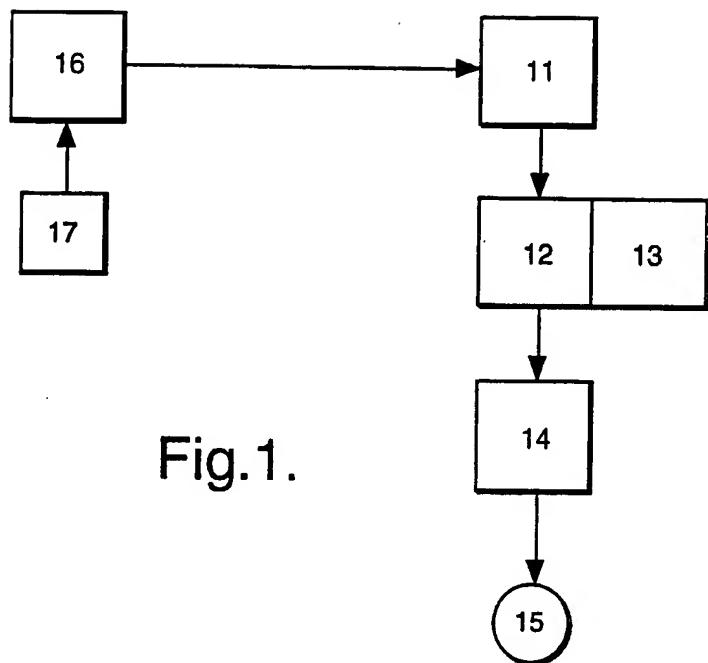


Fig.1.

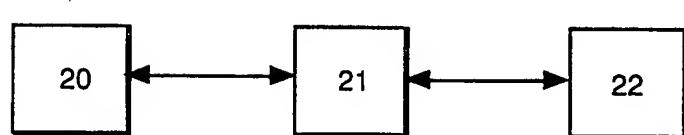


Fig.2.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 94/01688

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 G10L5/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 G10L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ACOUSTICS, SPEECH AND SIGNAL PROCESSING 88, vol.1, 11 April 1988, NEW YORK, USA pages 659 - 662</p> <p>NAKAJIMA ET AL. 'Automatic generation of synthesis units based on context oriented clustering' see page 659, right column, line 23 - page 660, left column, line 20</p> <p>---</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ACOUSTICS, SPEECH AND SIGNAL PROCESSING 90, vol.2, 3 April 1990, ALBUQUERQUE, NM, USA pages 753 - 756</p> <p>CHEN 'Identification of contextual factors for pronunciation networks'</p> <p>---</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-/-</p>	1
A		1

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *'B' earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *'C' document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *'D' document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *'P' document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *'T' later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *'X' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *'Y' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *'A' document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

2 November 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

09.11.94

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Lange, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Appl. Application No
PCT/GB 94/01688

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ACOUSTICS, SPEECH AND SIGNAL PROCESSING 88, vol.1, 11 April 1988, NEW YORK, USA pages 679 - 682</p> <p>SAGISAKA 'Speech synthesis by rule using an optimal selection of non-uniform synthesis units' see page 681, left column, line 8 - right column, line 37</p> <p>---</p>	1
A	<p>JOURNAL ACOUSTIQUE, vol.1, no.4, December 1988, FR pages 303 - 307</p> <p>EMERARD ET AL. 'Base de données prosodiques pour la synthèse de la parole' see page 304, column 2, paragraph 3.2 - page 305, column 1</p> <p>---</p>	1
A	<p>JOURNAL OF THE KOREAN INSTITUTE OF TELEMATICS AND ELECTRONICS, vol.28B, no.10, September 1991, KR</p> <p>SEUNG KWON AHN ET AL. 'Formant Locus Overlapping Method to Enhance Naturalness of Synthetic Speech' see abstract</p> <p>-----</p>	1

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